

**MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD**  
**For the Montana National Register of Historic Places Program and State Antiquities Database**

Montana State Historic Preservation Office  
Montana Historical Society  
PO Box 201202, 1410 8<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Helena, MT 59620-1202

Property Address: **801-1073 W. Harrison**

Historic Address (if applicable): **NA**

City/Town: **Bozeman**

Site Number: **24 GA 1797**

(An historic district number may also apply.)

County: **Gallatin**

Historic Name: **Men's Residence Hall**

Original Owner(s): **State of Montana**

Current Ownership ☐ Private ☒ Public

Current Property Name: **Langford Hall**

Owner(s): **State of Montana**

Owner Address: **Administration & Finance  
PO Box 172440  
Bozeman, MT 59717**

Phone:

Legal Location

PM: **Montana** Township: **2S** Range: **5E**

**NW ¼ NW ¼ NE ¼** of Section: **13**

Lot(s): **NA**

Block(s): **D**

Addition: **Northern Pacific Addn.** Year of Addition:  
**rev. 1959**

USGS Quad Name: **Bozeman** Year: **1987**

Historic Use: **Residence Hall**

Current Use: **Residence Hall**

Construction Date: **1960** ☐ Estimated ☒ Actual

☒ Original Location ☐ Moved Date Moved:

UTM Reference

[www.nris.mt.gov/topofinder2](http://www.nris.mt.gov/topofinder2)

☐ NAD 27

☒ NAD 83 (preferred)

Zone: **12** Easting: **496065** Northing: **5057454**

National Register of Historic Places

NRHP Listing Date:

Historic District:

NRHP Eligible: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Date of this document: **July 18, 2010**

Form Prepared by: **Diana J. Painter, PhD**

Address: **3518 N. C Street, Spokane, WA 99205**

Daytime Phone: **(707) 364-0697**

MT SHPO USE ONLY

Eligible for NRHP: ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Date: 11/17/2010

Evaluator: Kate Hampton

Comments: Evaluated only under Criterion C

# MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD

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Property Name: **Langford Hall**

Site Number: **24 GA 1797**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

See Additional Information Page

Architectural Style: **Modern** If Other, specify:

Property Type: **Educational** Specific Property Type: **Residence Hall**

Architect: **McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa** Architectural Firm/City/State: **McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa, Great Falls, MT**

Builder/Contractor: **Unknown** Company/City/State:

Source of Information: **Montana State University – Bozeman archives**

**Location and setting.** Langford Hall is a men's residential hall. It is located in the northwest corner of the Montana State University – Bozeman campus. The closest intersection of W. College Street (to the north) and S. 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue (to the west). To the west of the dormitory is a parking lot. To the north is W. College Street, which bounds the campus in this location. There are commercial businesses on the north side of the street. To the east is another residential complex, the Lewis and Clark Complex. To the immediate south is a playing field and two parking lots. The main campus is beyond the parking area to the south.

**Materials.** Langford Hall is joisted masonry, according to the State of Montana Building Detail Report. It is constructed of concrete block, according to these records, and clad in brick in a running bond pattern. The foundation is concrete and the roof is built-up. Spandrel panels are faced with glazed brick in a pale green color. There are no eaves. The building is finished in a sheet metal cornice that displays a stepped pattern and is pale green in color. Windows and doors have aluminum frames. Canopies over the doors have an aluminum fascia. The entry arcade is reinforced concrete construction.

**Massing and design.** Langford Hall is a four-story building with a basement and a flat roof. In plan, it has a double-cross shape. The southerly cross is oriented north-south. The northerly cross is sited at a 45 degree angle from the south wing. On the outer corner of the juncture between the two wings is a five-story tower with an entry at the ground level. A one-story entry arcade is located at the southeast corner of the building, entered off W. Harrison Street. It leads to a one-story wing that contains community functions. It is a modern building, designed by McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa and constructed in 1960.

Each 'cross' has three wings with double-loaded corridors, with four wing being somewhat shorter in length. The shorter wing on the southerly portion of the building connects to the one-story entrance wing. The shorter wing on the northerly portion of the building appears to be an entry and stair tower. Each floor is nearly identical. The brick cladding occurs in vertical bands between window bays. On the side facades of these wings the vertical bands of brick are alternately narrow and wide. The end walls of each wing is typically clad mostly in brick, with one vertical bay of windows above an entry, and a narrow multi-light window that extends nearly the full height of the building, likely an interior stair.

Windows are vertically aligned and largely identical throughout the building. Each three-light window has a slight horizontally orientation, with a large light on top and two smaller lights, one of which is operable, below. Between each window is a spandrel panel of glazed brick. Public doors are typically full-height glass in an aluminum frame, with narrow sidelights. They are surmounted by a flat canopy with a plain aluminum fascia. The utility doors are flush metal.

The one-story entry wing has an arcade on the east side that is open on the east side and enclosed with a solid brick wall on the west side. The columns and exposed beams on this arcade are concrete. The name of the building is spelled out in free-standing bronze letter to the left of the entry. The roof of the arcade is flat and finished in the same sheet metal cornice as seen elsewhere on the building.

The double entry door has full-height glass within an aluminum frame, with a sidelight to the left and a two-light transom window above. The door leads to a one-story wing that displays the same materials and detailing as seen elsewhere on the building. The wing is slightly angled in plan. The west, public façade exhibits a bank of windows that alternate a vertically-oriented fixed window with a one-over-one-light window, the upper portion being fixed and the lower portion operable.

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### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The area below the sills is finished in the same glazed brick found elsewhere on the building. There are no eaves. The building is finished in a tall sheet metal cornice in a stepped pattern.

**Changes over time.** According to the State of Montana Building Detail Report, there have been alterations to the building. This was not confirmed in the University's architectural records, however, and the building appears to have remarkable integrity.

### HISTORY OF PROPERTY

The building was designed in June of 1959 by architects McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa. It opened in 1960. The building was named after Nathaniel P. Langford, who was a leader of the 1870 Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition sent to explore the upper Yellowstone. Nathaniel Langford was also the first Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park (*Montana State University Self-Guided Walking Tour*). In addition to the typical features of a residence hall, the building has a number of sports and games facilities.

#### Historic development of Montana State University

Montana State University was founded in 1893 (four years after statehood) as Montana's land grant college, which was in turn authorized by the Morrill Act of 1862 or the "Land Grant Act" (*Strahn, 1995, Section E, page 3*). It was the state's first legislatively created college public university. It was called the Agricultural College of the State of Montana and sited on a 200-acre site purchased for that purpose (*Strahn, 1995, Section E, page 6*). The first purpose-built building for the college was the Agricultural Experiment Station, called Taylor Hall, constructed in 1894 (still extant). Main Hall, now called Montana Hall, the centerpiece of the campus, was completed in 1898. The college began to add other departments in 1906, and was renamed the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in 1913 (*Long Range Campus Development Plan, 2008:1*).

The college anticipated a period of expansion after World War I, and contracted with Montana Architect George Carsley and nationally-known architect Cass Gilbert to develop a campus plan, now known as the "1917 Cass Gilbert Plan." This plan, which exhibited a formal Beaux-Arts symmetry, was adopted by the Montana Board of Education in 1920. This plan guided the development of the college through these early years, up until the breakout of World War II (*Long Range Campus Development Plan, 2008:4*). Its implementation was assisted by the passing of a \$5,000,000 bond to fund a building development program for the campus (*Strahn, Section E, page 11*).

During the Depression, the college continued to grow. This was spurred by the expansion of the MSC Extension Service programs, funded by the New Deal Agricultural Adjustment Administration (*McDonald, 1984:112*) and demand created by unemployed students who enrolled in the years from 1932 to 1939. The College built four new buildings during this era that were financed by the WPA program (*Strahn, Section E, page 11*). A local historian, Merrill Burlingame, has made reference to a campus re-design in 1940, perhaps anticipating expansion to accommodate war-time training. He reasons stated for the change in the master plan included the desire for new structures, a desire to reduce paving and heating costs, and to reduce the spaces between buildings (*Strahn, Section E, page 12, quoting Burlingame, 1968:70*).

In the World War II years and beyond, the campus expanded to offer flight training and in the post-war years, as in college populations everywhere, they expanded to accommodate students attending college under the "GI Bill." At this time, 1,200 students and 140 faculty came to the campus and new programs responded to this growth. In the decades following World War II the square footage of campus buildings doubled. One of the first new buildings completed was the small Danforth Chapel. At this time, departures were made from the Cass Gilbert plan because growth demanded an expansion beyond the bounds of the earlier plan. An example is the construction of the Field house in 1957. Growth continued in the decade between 1960 and 1970, with the construction of 35 new structures. The college was re-named Montana State University in 1965. It was at this time that the high-rise dormitories and related buildings were constructed (*Long Range Campus Development Plan, 6*).

Today the campus represents a blending of the earliest formal planning, post-war expansion, and contemporary buildings that respond to current needs. The campus is a good example of the evolution of campus planning in Montana.

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Property Name: **Langford Hall**

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### HISTORY OF PROPERTY

**X** See Additional Information Page

The MSU campus represents the work of some of Montana's renowned architects and as well as the work of nationally-recognized Cass Gilbert. Two of the oldest buildings on campus were designed by Charles S. Haire, the 1893 Experiment State Building and the 1907 Agriculture Building (this latter was designed in collaboration with John G. Link). The 1896 Main Hall (now the Montana Building) was designed by Helena architect J. C. Paulsen, who later became the state architect. Fred F. Willson designed Hamilton Hall (1910); the Chemistry Building (1920); the Engineering Hall, Heating Plant, and Engineering Shops (1922, demolished in 1994-95); Herrick Hall (1925-26); and the 4-building Quadrangle (1935). The Great Falls firm of Shanley and Baker designed Lewis Hall and the impressive Italian Renaissance Gymnasium (1922). Shanley is another of Montana's most prolific and talented architects, whose work continued in the modern style after World War II.

After World War II, work on the campus is represented by such well-regarded Montana architects as the following.

- Fred F. Willson (with E. W. Bunnell) – Men's Residence Hall, 1946-47; Renne Library, 1948; Service Shop-Plew Physical Plant, 1949, 1951
- J. G. Link & Co. – Mathematics –Physics Building, 1951; Veterinarian Research Isolation Building, 1966
- Cushing, Terrell & Associates (with Fred F. Willson) - Hannon Hall, 1954; Cushing, Terrell & Associates - Reid Hall, 1957
- Frederick F. Willson & Oswald Berg Jr. (Willson & Berg) - Brick Breeden Field house, 1956
- McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa – Men's Residence Hall, 1960; McIver & Hess - Renne Library, 1960, 1969; Married Student Housing, 1966
- Oswald & Grabow - Hedges Food Service Building and Hedges South, 1963
- William E. Grabow – Pi Beta Phi Sorority House, 1964
- Page-Werner & Associates – Creative Arts Complex, 1971; addition to Renne Library, 1976.

In later years, A. A. Van Teylingen was the campus architect and director of facilities, and oversaw some of the most ambitious building plans in the post-war era.

### **Profile - McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa**

*Angus Vaughn McIver* was born in Great Falls, Montana on April 29, 1892. He studied civil engineering at the University of Michigan, from which he earned a bachelor's degree in civil engineering. McIver practiced with several other architects over time, including Chandler Cohagen, William Hess, and Knute Haugsjaa. He practiced with Cohagen from 1915 to 1926 (*Bowker, 1970*).

He undertook a range of types of commissions, including institutional and educational work. Among McIver's best known works are the Veteran's Hospital in Miles City; the Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Building in Helena; Air Force Housing at Malmstrom Air Force Base; the Lewis & Clark School, a number of elementary schools, and Russell Art Gallery in Great Falls; the Renne Library and the Men's Residence Hall at Montana State University at Bozeman; and the Scottish Rite Temple in Great Falls. He was honored as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1949. He died in 1974.

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Property Name: **Langford Hall**

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### HISTORY OF PROPERTY

*William James Hess* was born in Teton County, Montana on October 21, 1914. He attended Montana State College (University today), from which he graduated in 1937 with a BS degree in Architecture. His first professional job was as a draftsman for Chandler C. Cohagen (1937-39). He then went to work for A. V. McIver as an employee through 1953, when he became a partner in McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa. Partner Knute Haugsjaa died in 1959, after which the firm became known as McIver & Hess, headquartered in Great Falls. Some of their most well-known works can be seen above in the profile of A. A. McIver.

Hess formed the firm of Hess, Gillis & Vigesaa with Robert A. Gillis and Lawrence W. Vigesaa in 1969. Some of their well-known works include Married Student Housing (1968) at Montana State University; the Great Falls Public Library (1967); the Scottish Rite Cathedral at Great Falls (1968); and the Fort Benton School Building (1968).

*Knute S. Haugsjaa* was born on December 29, 1915 in Pekin, North Dakota. He attended North Dakota State College, graduating with a BS in Architecture in 1939. He worked for A. V. McIver from 1939 to 1940. During the war he worked for McNeil Construction Co. in Las Vegas and Los Angeles, and for Boeing Aircraft Company designing factories and hangars. He worked again for A. V. McIver from 1945 to 1950. He became a partner in McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa in 1953. Haugsjaa died in 1959.

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**INFORMATION SOURCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

☐ See Additional Information Page

Architects' Roster Questionnaire, Mclver, Hess & Haugsjaa, 1953. On file, American Institute of Architects.

Bowker, R. R., *American Architects Directory* (First edition). Bowker LLC/American Institute of Architects, 1956 (Second edition, 1962; Third edition, 1970).

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McDonald, James R., *Bozeman Historic Resource Survey*. Prepared for: Bozeman City-County Planning Board, Bozeman, MT. Prepared by: James R. McDonald Architects, P.C., Missoula, MT. august 1984.

*Montana Architectural Drawings - Montana State University Digital Initiatives*  
<http://arc.lib.montana.edu/architect/index.php> accessed March 2010.

*Montana State University Self-Guided Walking Tour*, Winter 2010, <http://www.montana.edu/admissions/walkingtour.pdf>, accessed June 2010.

Strahn, Derek, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana*, January 21, 1995.

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Property Name: **Langford Hall**

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

NRHP Listing Date:

NRHP Eligibility: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Individually ☒ Contributing to Historic District ☐ Noncontributing to Historic District

NRHP Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Area of Significance: **ARCHITECTURE** Period of Significance: **1960**

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

☐ See Additional Information Page

The building is architecturally significant as a good example of a modern, post-war residence hall that also retains integrity. The materials, design, and detailing are typical of the post-war era, and the bold geometric forms represents a good example of some of the architectural experimentation being undertaken by the Montana State University - Bozeman at that time.

**INTEGRITY**

☐ See Additional Information Page

The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The setting of the building may have been slightly altered as the commercial development changed, traffic on the neighboring commercial street grew, and parking needs on campus expanded. But it appears to be largely intact as developed in the late 1950s.

MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD  
PHOTOGRAPHS

Property Name: **Langford Hall**

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Description: **West façade, viewed from parking area**



Description: **Typical side and end facades of double-loaded wing**



MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD  
PHOTOGRAPHS

Property Name: **Langford Hall**

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Description: **One-story entry arcade**



Description: **One-story portion of building**

**MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD**  
**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Property Name: **Langford Hall**

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Description: **Five-story tower**



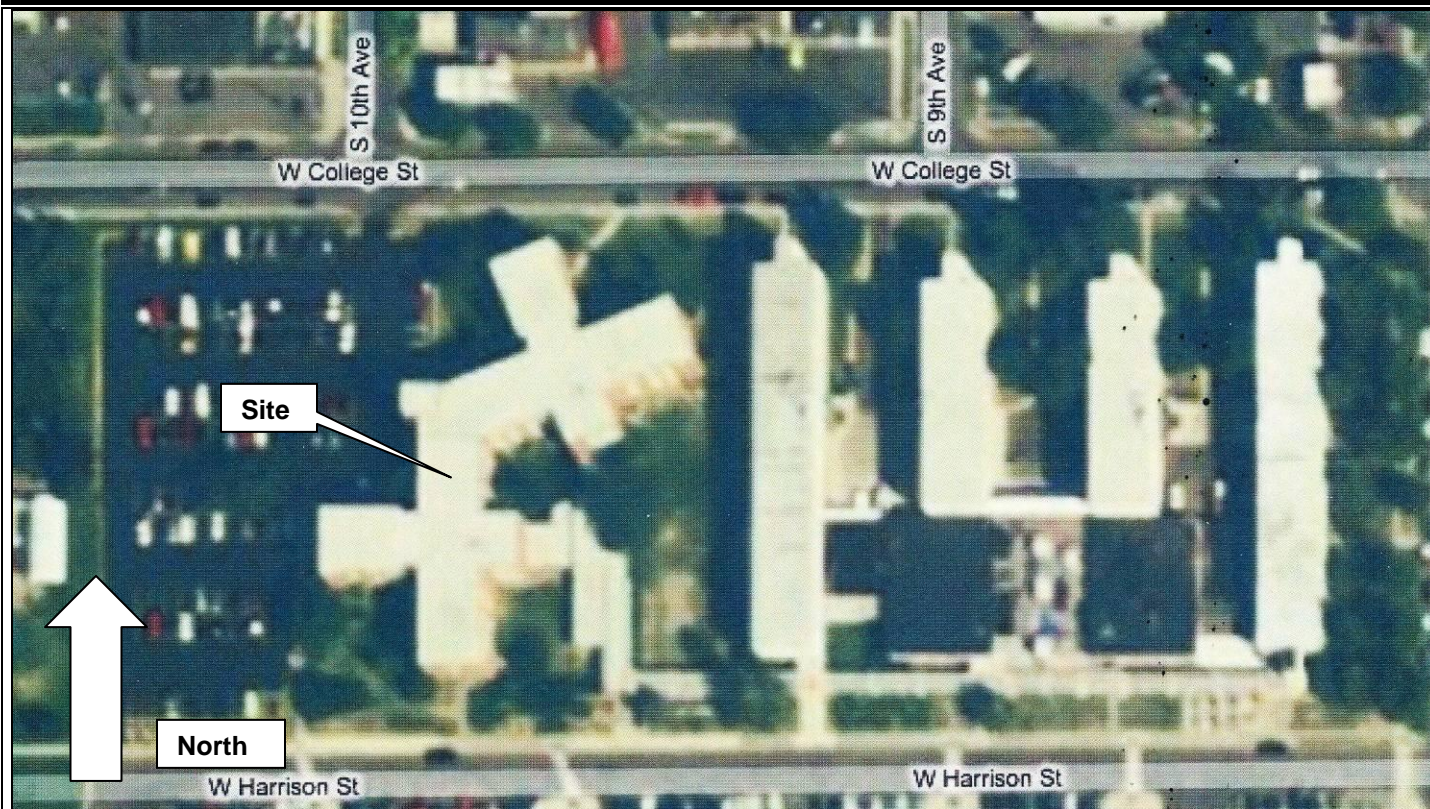
Description: **Typical entry door**



**MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD**  
**SITE MAP**

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MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD  
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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